

It will much facilitate operation if between 0·2 to 0·15 g. be taken for purposes of analyses. In the case of the dark brown variety of the haloid it is advisable to examine it carefully with a magnifying glass as inside its thick crust minute globules of mercury are often found enclosed.

From the foregoing inquiry it is evident that when the residue in the flask after the interaction of mercurous nitrite and ethyl iodide is heated in a tube between 190°–210°, mercurous iodide sublimes off. The compact mass of crystalline tablets thus obtained varies in all gradations of tint from lemon-yellow and orange-yellow to orange-brown and even dark brown.

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XIX.—*Description of a new Himalayan genus of Orobanchaceæ.*—

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GLEADOVIA Gamble & Prain.

*Calyx* tubulosus, parum inflatus limbo æqualiter 5-lobo. *Corollæ* tubus parum incurvus, labium posticum incurvo-erectum concavum minopere emarginatum, anticum brevius suberectum lobis 3 subæqualibus erectis. *Stamina* inclusa filamentis apice in connectivum conicum dilatatis, antherarum loculi æquales adnati basi divergentes et mucronato-aristati. *Ovarii* placentæ 4, per paria approximata, medioque confluentes; stigma dilatatum late æqualiter 2-lobum.—*Herba* parasitica carnosa rhizomate incrassato, squamis ovatis suffulta. *Flores* densius paniculati, pedicellati, 2-bracteolati. *Color* pallide purpurea.—*Species* singula, Himalaica.

The interesting plant for which we propose the above generic description was discovered in Jaunsar in 1898 by the officers of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun; we dedicate it to Mr. F. Gleadow, who was the first actually to find it.

Our plant has all the facies of a *Christisonia*, but cannot be referred to that genus because both anther-cells are perfect, because the corolla is very markedly 2-labiate in place of being sub-equally 5-lobed, and because the two stigmatic lobes are equally large.

The nearest ally of our plant seems to be the American genus *Conopholis* Wallr., with which it agrees as regards corolla and, except that they are not exserted, as regards stamens, but from which it differs in having an equally 5-lobed calyx and a 2-lobed stigma. From

*Boschniackia* C. A. Mey., it differs somewhat as regards corolla and very greatly as regards stamens. From *Xylanche* Beck, (*Boschniackia himalaica* H. f. & T.) it further differs in having 2 carpels, not 3. From all the genera mentioned it differs markedly as regards inflorescence, which in those is spicate, in our plant paniculate.

*GLEADOVIA RUBORUM* *Gamble & Prain.*—A fleshy herb about 6 in. high of which only about one half epigaeal; *root-stock* very thick especially where attached to the host; *scales* ovate, the lower rounded, the upper acute sometimes 2-fid. *Flowers* paniculate; bract solitary, .7 in. long, sheathing, rounded, pedicel stout .35 in. long, bracteoles 2, .7—1 in long, spatulate, acute, concave. *Calyx* light-red, tubular, somewhat inflated, regularly 5-lobed, 1—1.2 in. long, lobes pale. *Corolla* red with darker veins, tube as long as calyx, slightly curved, distinctly two-lipped; upper lip of 2 connate lobes, rounded, slightly dentate, lower of 3 narrow, spatulate, subequal, acutely dentate lobes. *Stamens* 4, geniculate at point of insertion, anthers elongate, spurred, connective produced in a 2-fid cone, hairy above. *Ovary* 1-celled, ovate-cylindric; style long, incurved at apex; stigma of 2 broad semi-orbicular lobes depressed in the centre; placentæ 2 pairs, free below and above, confluent in the middle, diffuse; ovules very many. *Seeds* very many, minute.

N. W. HIMALAYA:—Bodyar Jaunsar, 8–9,000 ft.; on the northern slopes in very shady woods of Fir and Deodar on roots of wild Raspberry (*Rubus niveus*); very scarce, *Gleadow! Gamble! Duthie! Duthie's Collectors!*

